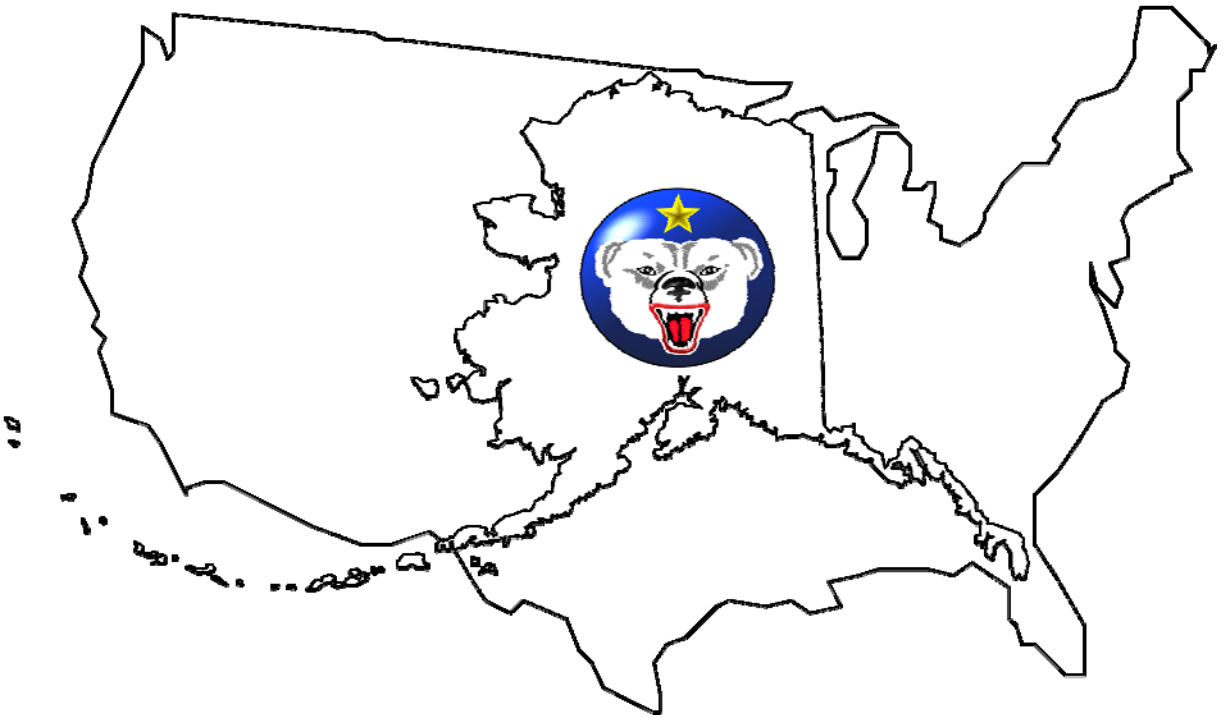


United States Army Alaska Arctic Warriors



ARCTIC WARRIOR STANDARDS

Chain of Command

Commander in Chief

Secretary of Defense

Secretary of the Army

Chief of Staff of the Army/Sergeant Major of the Army

United States Army Pacific Command Commander/Command Sergeant Major

United States Army Alaska Commanding General/Command Sergeant Major

Brigade Commander/Command Sergeant Major

Battalion Commander/Command Sergeant Major

Company Commander/First Sergeant

Platoon Leader/Platoon Sergeant/Squad Leader

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REPLY TO
ATTENTION OF:

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
HEADQUARTERS, U.S. ARMY ALASKA
724 POSTAL SERVICE LOOP #5000
JOINT BASE ELMENDORF-RICHARDSON, ALASKA 99505-5000

APVR-CG

9 Nov 2010

MEMORANDUM FOR All Soldiers, U.S. Army Alaska (USARAK)

SUBJECT: Arctic Warrior Standards

1. Discipline is the hallmark of all great military units. In military operations, order and discipline lead to victory. This discipline is visibly measured by the way a unit appears both in garrison and in the field, how it conducts itself in combat and in peacetime, and the military courtesy conveyed by its members when addressing or interacting with others.
2. This pamphlet is produced to inform all USARAK Soldiers of our Arctic Warrior Standards. A copy of this pamphlet is issued to every Soldier.
3. Within USARAK, our Soldiers continually set a standard of excellence in everything we do. We are a unit with a unique and proud history and a proven worldwide reputation as a premier war fighting unit. We will maintain proficiency in the critical areas of Physical and Mental Readiness, Small Unit Battle Drills, Stryker, Airborne, Aviation Proficiency, Weapons Proficiency, Medical Skill Proficiency, and Leader Development.
4. Every Soldier is expected to adhere to these standards, and if necessary, take the corrective action to enforce compliance. Remember, enforcing standards here and now may be the last opportunity you have before we deploy to combat again. We are and will always be "Arctic Warriors", and PACOM's Strategic Response Force.

//Original Signed//
DAVID O. TURNBULL
CSM, USA
Command Sergeant Major

//Original Signed//
RAYMOND P. PALUMBO
Brigadier General, USA
Commanding

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OATH OF ENLISTMENT

"I, _____, do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will support and defend the Constitution of the United States against all enemies, foreign and domestic; that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the same; and that I will obey the orders of the President of the United States and the orders of the officers appointed over me, according to regulations and the Uniform Code of Military Justice. So help me God." (Title 10, US Code; Act of 5 May 1960 replacing the wording first adopted in 1789, with amendment effective 5 October 1962).

OATH FOR COMMISSIONED OFFICERS

"I, _____ (SSAN), having been appointed an officer in the Army of the United States, as indicated above in the grade of _____ do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will support and defend the Constitution of the United States against all enemies, foreign or domestic, that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the same; that I take this obligation freely, without any mental reservations or purpose of evasion; and that I will well and faithfully discharge the duties of the office upon which I am about to enter; So help me God." (DA Form 71, 1 August 1959, for officers.)

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The Army Song

First to fight for the right and to build the nation's might, and
The Army Goes Rolling Along

Proud of all we have done, fighting till the battle's won, and
The Army Goes Rolling Along

Then it's Hi! Hi! Hey! The Army's on its way, Count off the cadence loud
and strong: (Two! Three!) For where'er we go, you will always know that
The Army Goes Rolling Along

The United States Army Alaska March

We conquer the mountains and the valleys!
We train in the winter's bitter cold!
Alaska Soldiers! Arctic Warriors!
Sentries of the North!

So pick up your weapons and your snowshoes!
We're ready to fight and to defend!
The finest Soldiers! Arctic Warriors! From the last Frontier!

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SOLDIER'S CREED

I am an American Soldier

I am a warrior and a member of a team

I serve the people of the United States and live the Army Values

I will always place the mission first

I will never accept defeat

I will never quit

I will never leave a fallen comrade

I am disciplined, physically and mentally tough, trained and proficient in my warrior tasks and drills. I always maintain my arms, my equipment, and myself

I am an expert and a professional

I stand ready to deploy, engage, and destroy the enemies of the United States of America in close combat

I am a guardian of freedom and the American way of life

I am an American Soldier

THE 7 ARMY VALUES

Loyalty

Duty

Respect

Selfless-Service

Honor

Integrity

Personal Courage

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DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY HEADQUARTERS, UNITED STATES ARMY ALASKA FORT RICHARDSON, ALASKA 99505

United States Army Alaska Pamphlet 600-2

01 October 2010

Personnel

United States Army Alaska Soldiers' Handbook and Arctic Warrior Standards

Summary. This pamphlet provides standards and information to all Soldiers assigned or attached for duty to United States Army Alaska (USARAK) installations. It also provides information to family members and civilian employees of USARAK.

Applicability. This pamphlet applies to all Soldiers, Active, Reserve, and National Guard, assigned or attached to this command and/or installation within Alaska.

Interim Changes. Interim changes to this pamphlet are not official unless the Director of Information Management authenticates them. Users will destroy interim changes on their expiration dates unless sooner superseded or rescinded.

Suggested Improvements. This pamphlet's proponent agency is the Deputy Chief of Staff for Plans and Operations/G3. The Deputy Chief of Staff for Plans and Operations/G3 invites users to send comments and suggested improvements on Department of the Army (DA) Form 2028 (Recommended Changes to Publications and Blank Forms) directly to APVR-RPTM.

If there is a conflict between this publication and a USARAK regulation or policy or between this publication and Army publications, the USARAK regulation, policy or Army publication takes precedence.

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1. Purpose

The purpose of this publication is to inform all USARAK Soldiers of basic standards of appearance, conduct, and military courtesy, and need to know information.

2. References

Related publications and referenced forms are listed in appendix A.

3. Responsibilities

Commanders are responsible to ensure Soldiers under their command present a neat and Soldierly appearance. Noncommissioned officers are responsible for the appearance of subordinate Soldiers in their charge. Each Soldier has the duty to take pride in his and her appearance at all times.

4. General

USARAK Soldiers must project a professional military image. There must be no doubt that they live by a common standard and are responsible to military order and discipline.

United States Army Alaska Mission

USARAK executes continuous training and readiness oversight responsibilities for ARFORGEN in Alaska and supports US Pacific Command's Theater Security Cooperation Program. On order, executes Joint Force Land Component Command (JFLCC) functions in support of Homeland Defense and Security in Alaska.

United States Army Alaska History

The Army has served in Alaska since 1867, when Soldiers of the United States Army, 9th Infantry Regiment, took part in the ceremonies that raised the Stars and Stripes over Sitka and transferred Russian America to the United States. Senator Charles Sumner is usually credited with selecting the native word "Alaska" to name the newly acquired territory.

Brevet Major General Jefferson C. Davis assumed command of the territory, which remained an Army responsibility for the next 10 years. During that decade, a garrison of 500 officers and men were assigned to Alaska.

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The troops were withdrawn from Alaska in 1877, and for the next 2 years, Alaska was controlled by treasury officials. During this time, natives and lawless adventurers proved to be more than the officials could handle. In the spring of 1879, Navy vessels were diverted to Alaska to restore order.

The Navy formed a quasi-military government and directed Alaskan affairs until 1884 when Congress organized a civil government.

Between 1869 and the Gold Rush era, pioneering Army expeditions evicted the Hudson's Bay Company from Fort Yukon, operated weather stations, opened up the approaches to the Klondike, and explored the major river systems of the interior. United States Army officers Raymond, Schwatka, Abercrombie, Glenn, Allen, Ray, Randall, Brigadier General Wilds P. Richardson, and others were commemorated on the map of Alaska for these accomplishments.

The lawless days of 1898 initiated the Alaska-Canada boundary dispute and the need for law enforcement and aid to destitute prospectors. The military Department of Alaska bolstered the stand of the United States on the boundary question, which was later settled by convention in London. The Army brought law and order and fed the starving miners.

Meanwhile, the United States Army Signal Corps established telegraph, wireless, and cable links between far-flung forts and camps in Alaska and connected the system to the United States by submarine cable.

The Richardson Highway parallels much of the old Richardson Trail, which served the Washington-Alaska Military Cable and Telegraph System from Fort Liscum (Valdez) to Fort Egbert (Eagle). It is a monument to Army builders in Alaska.

Military forces in Alaska were never large until World War II. Even World War I bypassed Alaska. As late as 1939, merely 11 officers and 286 enlisted men manned one active military establishment.

Construction of another Army post six miles northeast of Anchorage began on 8 June 1940. The War Department General Order Number 9, dated 12 December 1940, designated the military reservation as Fort Richardson and the flying field at Fort Richardson was designated Elmendorf Field. When the Japanese attacked Pearl Harbor, there were only token ground forces and 32 military aircraft in the territory. When World War II began, the War Department authorized a buildup in Alaska to meet the threat presented by the Axis. The Army Air Corps recommended that airfields be built at Fairbanks and Anchorage. Those sites were selected in 1934 on the basis of a study done by Lieutenant Colonel Henry H. (Hap) Arnold, who had led an Alaska map and survey mission. Colonel Arnold went on to command the Army Air Forces in World War II and achieved the five-star rank of General of the Army.

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The Japanese invasion of Kiska and Attu in the Aleutians emphasized the strategic importance of Alaska. United States Forces from Alaska retaliated rapidly by air and sea, and on 11 May 1943, Army troops operating under Navy cover landed on Attu and regained control of the island after 19 days of bitter fighting. The Japanese abandoned Kiska after Attu was reclaimed.

Highlighting the war period was the epic task performed by the United States Army Corps of Engineers in building the Alaska Highway. It gave the territory its only overland link with the rest of the Western Hemisphere.

The nation's first unified command was established as the Alaskan Command on 1 January 1947 to exercise joint operational control over assigned Army ground forces, Army air forces, and certain Navy forces. Later that year, Army troops, until then under the direct control of the Army's Alaska Department, were redesignated as the United States Army Alaska (USARAL), the Army component of the Alaskan Command.

When the Air Force was organized from the Army Air corps in 1947, steps were taken to convert Fort Richardson and Elmendorf Field into separate installations. On 15 October 1950, the Army released to the Air Force the land that is now Elmendorf Air Force Base and began construction of new facilities at its present Fort Richardson site, eight miles from Anchorage. USARAL headquarters moved to its new location on 3 January 1953.

During and shortly after the war years, several posts were established in Alaska. Some were inactivated and several became Air Force bases. The Navy assumed control of still others and the remainder were retained by the Army. The Army installation known as Fort Greely (near Big Delta, Alaska) was initially occupied by Army forces in 1941 and became the site for Army cold weather maneuvers. The forerunner of today's United States Army Cold Region Test Center and the United States Army Northern Warfare Training Center were stationed there. This location became an established Army post called "Big Delta, Alaska" on 6 May 1947. On 21 June 1953, the name was changed to "Fort Greely, Alaska." On 1 January 1961, Ladd Air Force base (near Fairbanks) was transferred to Army jurisdiction and was named "Fort Jonathan M. Wainwright."

Following World War II, troops of both the 71st and 2d Infantry Divisions served in Alaska. In 1963, a re-organization established the 171st Infantry Brigade (Mechanized) at Fort Wainwright and the 172d Infantry Brigade (Mechanized) at Fort Richardson as major subordinate commands of USARAL. In 1969, both brigades were converted to light infantry. At the end of 1972, the 171st stood down according to a policy of troop reduction. The 172d absorbed the remaining units of the departing brigade.

In 1974, restructuring of overseas elements (Project ROSE) implemented a worldwide program to increase the utilization of military personnel in combat rather than support functions. On 1 July 1974, USARAL lost its status as a separate major command and became subordinate to the United States Army Forces Command, headquartered at Fort McPherson, Georgia. The USARAL designation remained until the end of the year

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and on 1 January 1975, USARAL was replaced by the 172d Infantry Brigade, Alaska. The 6th Infantry Division (Light) was activated on 23 March 1986 at Fort Wainwright, Alaska and during a follow-up ceremony at Fort Richardson, Alaska on 24 March 1986. 6ID was inactivated 6 July 1994, and U.S. Army Alaska was activated.

Activations and Redesignations

Activated on 28 March 1941 at Fort Richardson as Headquarters, Alaska Defense Command.

Redesignated on 27 October 1943 as Headquarters, Alaskan Department.

Redesignated on 15 November 1947 as Headquarters, United States Army Alaska.

Inactivated on 31 December 1974 and activated on 2 July 1994.

Campaign Participation

World War II

Asiatic-Pacific Theater without inscription

Decorations

None

Shoulder Sleeve Insignia

A circular disk of a blue background upon which is superimposed a polar bear's head surmounted with a gold star. It represents the Army as guardian of the far north depicted by the polar bear, which, according to myth, is guardian of the North Star, represented by a yellow star. Figure 1 below shows the insignia.



Figure 1. United States Army Alaska Crest

Organization Day

The 29th of October commemorates the date in 1867 when Brevet Major General Jefferson C. Davis assumed command of the Military District of Alaska.

MOTTO – Arctic Tough

SALUTE – Arctic Warrior

SALUTATION – Arctic Tough



Figure 2. United States Army Distinctive Insignia

Description. A gold metal and enamel device that is 13/16 of an inch in height overall, consisting of a blue (ultramarine), enamel background, arched at the top and bearing a five-pointed gold star, the field bordered by a band of gold rays (each beveled), in the base two, white, enamel mountain peaks (one on each side), in the center issuing from the base the crest of a totem pole consisting of an eagle's head in proper colors facing to the right. The device is shown in Figure 2.

Symbolism. The single star on the blue background stands for the North Star, which also appears on the Alaska State flag. The gold rays forming an archway symbolize the mission of the United States Army Alaska as the first line of defense in North America and also alludes to the Northern Lights. The totem pole and the snow-covered peaks are symbolic of Alaska. The American eagle as depicted by the Alaskan Indian with penetrating eyesight and exceptional hearing alludes to the alertness and protection offered by the United States Army Alaska.

Fort Richardson History

Fort Richardson was named for the military pioneer explorer, Brig. Gen. Wilds P. Richardson, who served three tours of duty in the rugged Alaska territory between 1897 and 1917. Richardson, a native Texan and an 1884 West Point graduate, commanded troops along the Yukon River and supervised construction of Fort Egbert near Eagle, and Fort William H. Seward (Chilkoot Barracks) near Haines.

As head of the War Department's Alaska Road Commission during 1905-1917, he was responsible for much of the surveying and building of early railroads, roads and bridges that helped the state's settlement and growth. The Valdez-Fairbanks Trail, surveyed under his direction in 1904, was named the Richardson Highway in his honor.

Fort Richardson was built during 1940-1941 on the site of what is now Elmendorf Air Force Base. Established as the headquarters of the United States Army, Alaska (USARAL) in 1947, the post moved to its present location five miles north of Anchorage in 1950. The post then had barracks for 500 Soldiers, a rifle range, a few warehouses, a hospital and bachelor officer quarters.

Fort Richardson is now headquarters for United States Army Alaska, a subordinate unit of United States Army Pacific (USARPAC).

A full range of family and Soldier support facilities common to any small community are found on post, ranging from a Shoppette to childcare and recreational facilities. The post has small but modern dental and medical clinics, and receives major medical services from the 3rd Medical Group hospital at Elmendorf Air Force Base. The Joint Military Mall located between Fort Richardson and Elmendorf provides Post Exchange and Commissary services.

The post's largest military tenant is the Alaska National Guard, with facilities at Camp Carroll and Camp Denali. Fort Richardson also hosts several non-military activities to include a Veterans Administration National Cemetery and State of Alaska Fish Hatchery.

The fort encompasses 62,000 acres, which includes space for offices, family housing, a heliport, a drop zone suitable for airborne and air/land operations, firing ranges and other training areas. Nearby mountain ranges offer Soldiers the opportunity to learn mountain/glacier warfare and rescue techniques.

In December 2005, the 2005 Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC) act was passed into law. The 2005 BRAC law announced formation of 12 joint bases by 2011, one of which was realignment of Ft Richardson with Elmendorf Air Force Base to form Joint Base Elmendorf Richardson which was to be lead by the Air Force.

Fort Wainwright History

Many political and military leaders advocated building military bases in Alaska several years prior to World War II. Finally, when war threatened in 1939, Congress granted \$4 million to construct an Army cold-weather experimental station at Fairbanks.

The purpose of the station, named Ladd Field, was to test aircraft operations in arctic conditions. However, when war broke out with Japan in late 1941, Ladd Field became a critical link in the Alaska-Siberia Lend Lease route. From 1942 until the fall of 1945, American crews flew almost 8,000 aircraft to Ladd Field, where the planes were turned over to Soviet aircrews for the continued flight to the East. The planes were eventually used by the Soviets against Germany.

Eielson Air Force Base was built shortly after the Army Air Corps separated from the Army and became the U.S. Air Force by act of Congress in 1947. At that time, Ladd Field was also under Air Force control. Eielson today is home to the 354th Fighter Wing, which supports USARAK with close air support, theater airlift, reconnaissance missions and weather analysis.

On January 1, 1961, the Army reassumed control of Ladd Field and renamed the installation Fort Wainwright, after General Jonathan M. Wainwright. General Wainwright and his men conducted a gallant defense of the Bataan Peninsula and Corregidor Island in the Philippines during the early months of World War II.

Fort Wainwright has been home to several units, including the 171st Infantry Brigade (Mechanized), a Nike- Hercules battalion, the 172nd Infantry Brigade, and the 6th Infantry Division (Light). The 6th ID (L) was inactivated in July 1994 and replaced by the U.S. Army Alaska, with headquarters moving to Fort Richardson.

Fort Wainwright has a commitment to excellence in efforts to make the post a better place to live and work. With the move of 6th ID (L) headquarters to Fort Wainwright in 1990, many new sets of family quarters were built, as well as a PX/Commissary mall, physical fitness center and maintenance facilities. Older family quarters, barracks and offices were renovated.

5. Army Uniform Wear

a. **Uniform Appearance.** Your uniform identifies you as a member of the United States Army and United States Army Alaska (USARAK). This is a proud organization; we wear our uniform with pride. Therefore, a neat and well-groomed appearance by Soldiers is fundamental and contributes to building the pride and esprit essential to an effective military force. It is the duty of all Soldiers to take pride in their appearance at all times. Commanders are responsible at all levels to ensure that military personnel under their Command present a neat and Soldierly appearance. AR 670-1 prescribes all the regulatory guidelines for uniform wear and items for wear. The winter garrison uniform will be worn from 15 October to 15 April or outside this window if the temperature falls to 32° F and below.

b. **Duty Uniform.** Unit commanders may specify the uniform and packing lists as appropriate to the mission, tasking, or detail, based on weather conditions. Where modifications are deemed necessary for the safety of the Soldier, all leaders will ensure that Soldiers are in the appropriate uniform.

(1) The Army Combat uniform (ACU), is the normal duty uniform. Commanders may specify the uniform of the day, maintaining uniformity.

(2) Starching the ACU is not authorized. The utility uniforms are designed to fit loosely; alterations to make them form fitting are not authorized. Keep uniforms free of holes and tears. Keep all velcro, buttons, and zippers secured.

(3) All Soldiers will wear the Moisture Wicking T-shirt (TAN) with the ACU.

(4) The beret (black and maroon). The beret is an organizational issue item to be worn in garrison. The authorized color of the beret worn by Soldiers assigned to USARAK is black, other than those assigned to an airborne unit. Berets will only be worn with service uniforms and ACUs in garrison.

(5) The ACU cap (patrol cap) will be worn in garrison only when the use of the beret is impractical as determined by the unit commander. Soldiers will not wear the ACU cap outside their battalion area unless they are performing a specific work task or conducting a post wide clean-up detail. The ACU cap will not be worn when the temperature falls to 32° F or below.

(6) When temperatures fall to 32° F or below, all USARAK Soldiers will wear the balaclava, watch cap, or Polartec fleece Cap.

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(7) Two identification tags will be worn around the neck (except when safety considerations apply), beneath the T-shirt on long and short chains, when engaged in field training, traveling on aircraft, and when in uniform or on duty outside the United States.

(8) All sewn on items (insignia of rank on ACU Cap/ACH Cover) will be sewn by machine, not hand sewn.

(9) Subdued items (pin-on insignia of rank, specialty/combat badges, and belt buckles) are kept subdued (black). Proper placement will be IAW AR 670-1 and are pictured on pages 13 and 14.

(10) The ACU coat will have United States Army and name tapes above pockets, insignia of rank worn as specified in AR 670-1, and the US Flag worn on the right shoulder (cloth color Flag in Garrison and infrared subdued plastic Flag in the field or deployment). Soldiers wearing ACUs will only use Velcro patches. All Soldiers will wear their unit shoulder patch of their command as authorized per official unit orders. Only pin-on specialty badges/combat badges are authorized for wear with the ACU.

(11) Boots:

(a) From 16 April to 14 October the following boots are authorized:

- Army Combat Boot (Hot Weather) NSN series 8430-01-514-4935
- Army Combat Boot (Temperate Weather) NSN series 8430-01-516-1506

(b) From 15 October to 15 April individual issued cold weather boots will be the footwear. These include:

- Intermediate Cold-Wet Boot (ICWB) with removable liner – tan NSN series 8430-01-527-8274
- Extreme Cold Weather Boot (ECWB) NSN series 8430-00-655-5535

(c) Issued traction devices (black in color) are authorized for wear on boots, and are recommended during ice conditions.

(d) Examples of authorized and unauthorized non-issue boots are pictured on pages 10,11, and 12. These boots are not approved for use from 15 October to 15 April or when the temperature is below 32° F unless they are specifically designed for cold weather use.



Examples of Authorized Boots





Examples of Authorized Boots

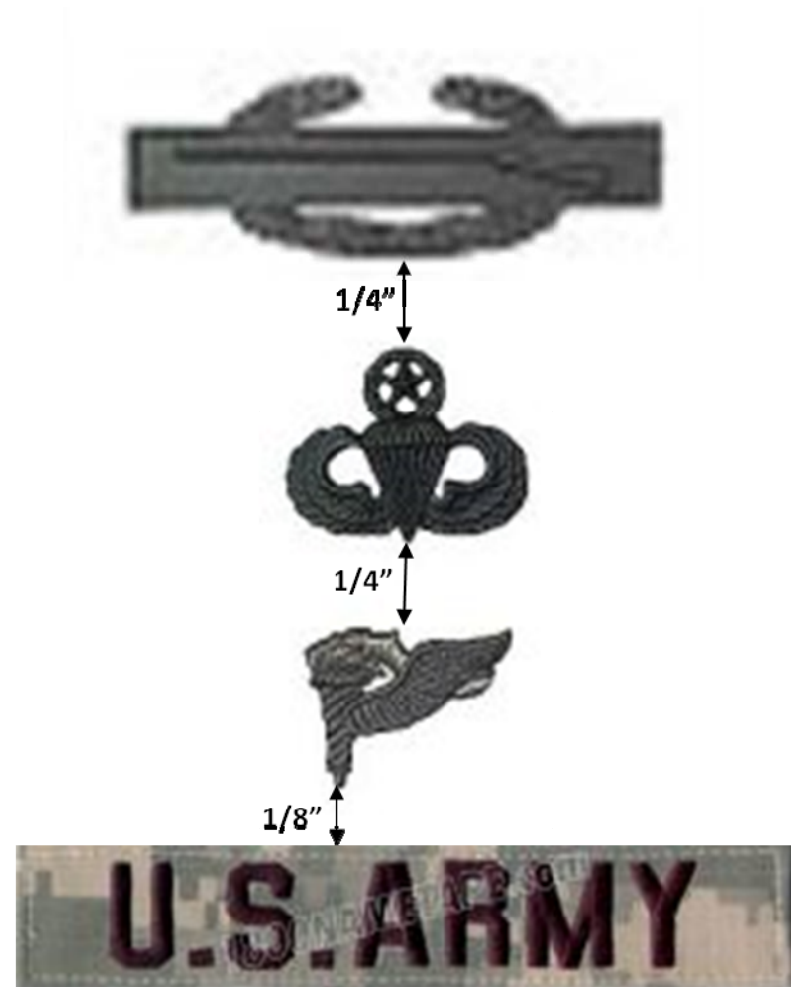




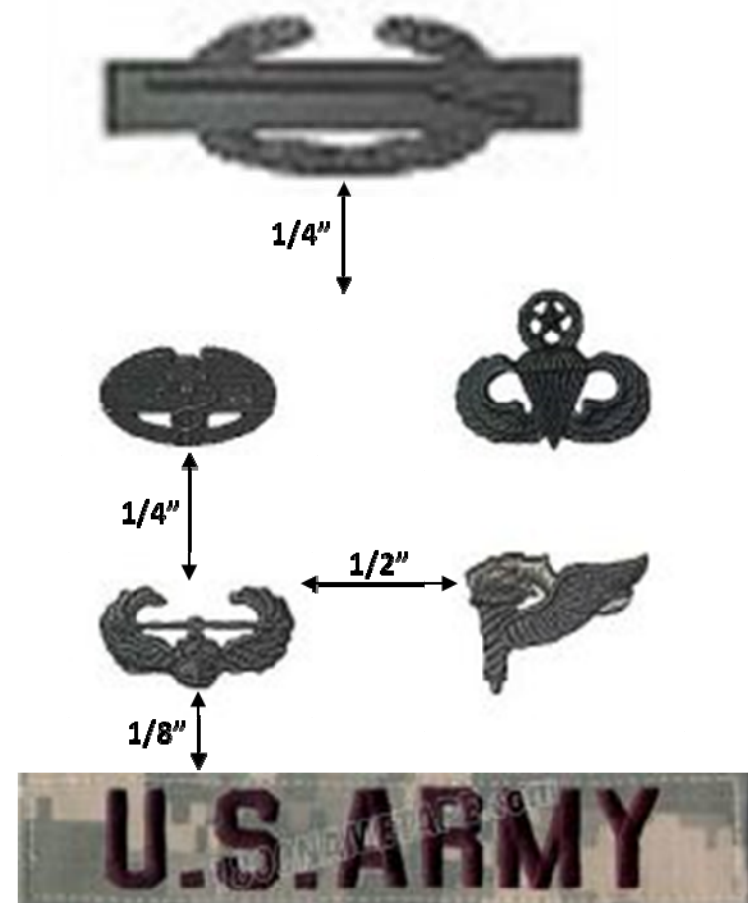
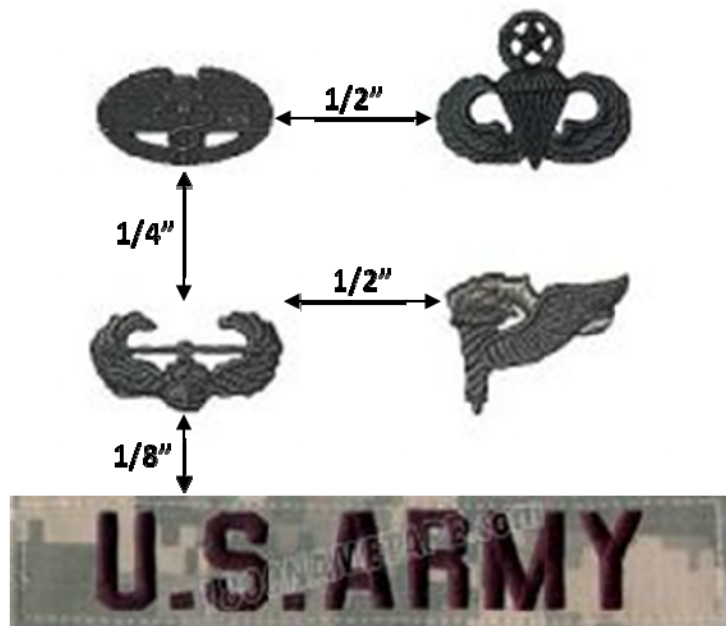
Examples of Unauthorized Boots



Wearing Skill Badges



Wearing Skill Badges



c. **Winter Garrison Uniform.** The winter garrison uniform will be worn from 15 October to 15 April or outside this window if the temperature falls to 32° F and below. This uniform is based on the Extended Cold Weather Clothing System (ECWCS), Generation II or Generation III and consists of the following. For additional information on the ECWCS clothing system refer to the NWTC website at **<http://www.wainwright.army.mil/nwtc/alit.htm>**.

(1) In addition to the ACU, at a minimum all USARAK Soldiers will wear the balaclava or Polartec fleece cap, Generation II GORE-TEX® parka or Generation III ECWCS Level 3 (cold and dry conditions only), 5, 6, or 7 jacket, black gloves and issued cold weather boots.

(2) Generation II and III ECWCS are designed as a system of three basic layers.

(a) Base Layer – The base layer(s) are those adjacent to your body. They should be comfortably loose. The main purpose of these garments is to wick excess moisture away from your body.

(b) Insulation Layer – The insulation layer(s) are the intermediate layer(s). Insulation layers provide volume to enable you to trap warm air between your body and the outer garments. This layer also wicks moisture away from the body. These layers should be comfortably loose to trap a sufficient volume of air.

(c) Outer Shell Layer – The outer shell layer(s) are the external layers that protect you from the elements in your environment. A main function is to keep you dry. In addition, they provide additional volume for trapping warm air. These layers should also be comfortably loose.

(3) Generation II ECWCS clothing items.

(a) Base Layer. Polypropylene undershirt and drawers.

(b) Insulation Layer. Black Fleece Jacket and Overalls. The black fleece jacket will NOT be worn as an outer garment.

(c) GORE-TEX® Jacket and trousers.

(4) Generation III ECWCS (aka the Seven Layer System) clothing items and definitions. This system has seven levels designed to be used in different combinations based upon varying environmental conditions. Detailed description is at the bottom of the following figures.



(a) Level 1: Light-weight Cold Weather Undershirt and Drawers. Use as a base layer next to skin. Silk-weight material is designed to transfer moisture from the skin to the outside of fabric where it spreads rapidly for quicker evaporation.



(b) Level 2: Mid-weight Cold Weather Shirt and Drawers. Use as a base layer next to skin or over Level 1 for added insulation and to aid in the transfer of moisture. Level 2 is designed to provide light insulation for use in mild climates as well as an additional layer for cold climates.



(c) Level 3: Fleece Jacket. The primary insulation layer for use in moderate to cold climates. The green fleece jacket is authorized to be worn as an outer garment during moderate dry cold weather in field and garrison when designated as the uniform of the day down to Company level.



(d) Level 4: Wind Cold Weather Jacket. A lightweight outer shell layer made of a windproof and water repellant material. This layer will not be worn as an outer layer of the Winter Garrison Uniform.



(e) Level 5: Soft Shell Cold Weather Jacket and Trousers. Wear as the outer shell layer when the average temperature is below 14° F.



(f) Level 6: Extreme Cold/Wet Weather Jacket and Trousers. Wear as the outer shell layer when the average temperature is above 14° F.



(g) Level 7: Extreme Cold Weather Parka and Trousers: Wear as the outer shell layer in extreme cold dry conditions. Level 7 is meant for static activities.

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(5) M1950 Suspenders should be worn with trousers

(6) Neck gaiter is authorized for wear.

(7) Scarf, olive green is authorized for wear.

(8) Soldiers may remove their outer shell while in USARAK installation dining facilities and eat in their insulation or base layers.

(9) Gloves that are black with approved specifications or pattern or similar designs are authorized for wear with or without ECWCS and Army issue field jackets. Aviator's gloves (NOMEX) are not authorized for wear with the ACU

e. **Food Services Uniform.** At the discretion of unit commanders, duty uniforms for food service personnel assigned to and performing duty in FRA and FWA dining facilities will be as follows:

(1) The Dining Facility Manager (NCOIC) responsible for the dining facility (one per facility) will wear the distinctive black and white food service uniform, bloused trousers, and the respective FRA or FWA dining facility black ball cap.

(2) All other food service personnel will wear the white food handler's uniform with non-subdued pin-on insignia of grade and black nameplate, U.S. pin-on parachutist badge and background, if authorized, black belt with open-faced buckle, combat boots, distinctive dining facility black ball cap and the food handler's apron. Trousers will be bloused and shirt will be worn out.

(3) When outside the dining facility, all food service Soldiers will wear the beret.

f. **Other authorized uniforms** for wear are prescribed in AR 670-1. The following paragraphs summarize portions of the regulation.

(1) The Class A, B (Service) and C (duty-ACU) uniforms are authorized for year-round wear. Female Soldiers are authorized to carry an approved handbag while in garrison only. Commanders will specify the uniform of the day, appropriate to activities and weather conditions. All Soldiers will maintain uniformity with other Soldiers of their immediate unit. For special occasions, ceremonies, and inspections, commanders may require all Soldiers under their command to wear the same uniform.

(2) Only Soldiers assigned to airborne units may blouse their slacks and trousers of the service uniform with black Jump boots.

(3) White T-shirts will be worn with the service, dress, mess, hospital, and food-service uniforms.

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(4) Coverall and Armored Crewmen NOMEX are authorized for wear where maintenance duties are performed. Armored Crewman NOMEX uniforms will only be worn when performing crew **duties**.

g. **Mixed Uniforms.** Wearing a combination of civilian and military clothing, while in uniform is prohibited, unless as prescribed in AR 670-1 or authorization documents approved by HQDA.

h. **Improved Physical Fitness Uniform (IPFU).** (IAW CG policy Letter #0-08 Cold Weather Physical Training Policy) The uniform consists of:

(1) IPFU T-shirts (long and short) will be tucked in at all times. Soldiers who are pregnant and are eligible to wear the maternity uniform may wear the T-shirt out.

(2) IPFU black shorts with Army logo.

(3) Commercially purchased running shoes, (See Field Manual 21-20).

(4) White, calf or ankle-length socks. White socks must cover the entire ankle bone without colored bands, markings or logos as per AR 670-1, Para 14-3, dated 3 February 2005.

(5) Optional knee-length or higher Spandex shorts (or equivalent) black or gray in color without logos.

(6) The IPFU gray and black jacket and black pants.

(7) The issued balaclava, watch cap, or Polartec fleece cap may be the prescribed headgear. The neck gaiter is also authorized for wear with the IPFU.

(8) Black gloves with inserts, trigger finger mittens with inserts or arctic mittens may be the prescribed hand wear. Commanders may authorize the wear of regulation glove inserts (without the black leather gloves) with the IPFU provided the entire formation is in same uniform.

(9) Issued (black in color) slip-on traction devices will be worn on running shoes when the running routes are icy.

(10) If the Soldier wears cold weather base or insulation layers, they must be concealed from view.

(11) The IPFU is authorized for wear on and off the installation. The IPFU must be clean, serviceable and worn correctly at all times.

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(12) Mixing the IPFU with civilian attire is authorized on any military installation within USARAK. Soldiers will not mix the IPFU with civilian attire while conducting daily USARAK PT from 0630-0745 hours.

(13) All Soldiers will wear a reflective safety belt. Officers will wear the color blue (8465-NT-888-3603), Non-Commissioned Officers will wear the color gold (8465-NT-888-3606), and junior enlisted Soldiers will wear the color lime yellow (8465-NT-888-3604). Road guards may wear the orange full torso reflective vest. The belt will be worn around the waist when wearing IPFU shorts and shirt, and from the right shoulder to the left hip when wearing the IPFU jacket. The belt or vest must be visible from the front and rear and unobstructed (not concealed) by clothing or equipment. Soldiers do not need to wear the reflective belt or vest when conducting physical fitness inside or at the gym.

(14) Improved Physical Fitness Uniform (IPFU) will not be worn when operating military vehicles.

(15) Soldiers will not wear headphones while wearing the IPFU when conducting PT, running, foot marching or riding bicycles as per AR 385-10, The Army Safety Program, dated 23 August 2007. Headphone usage is authorized in USARAK gyms.

(16) Commanders may authorize the wear of unit PT t-shirts, but should utilize this for promoting Esprit de Corps events such as Payday Activity unit runs, CO/BN/BDE level fun runs, or post wide Army celebration events. Individual Soldiers conducting PT will not wear unit PT t-shirts during USARAK PT time, from 0630-0745 hours.

i. Field Uniforms. Due to diverse climatic conditions as well as unique mission requirements, major subordinate commanders will specify the uniform for field exercises in both summer and winter. Additional TTPs can be found at the NWTC website <http://www.wainwright.army.mil/nwtc/alit.htm> and in USARAK regulation 385-4, Risk Management for Cold Weather Operations.

(1) All personnel in field training areas and impact areas will wear the Advanced Combat Helmet (ACH) and Modular Lightweight Load-carrying Equipment MOLLE. Soldiers operating or riding in any tactical vehicle will wear an ACH and fastened seat belts during operation.

(2) The neck gaiter may be worn with the ACU, IPFU, and field uniforms. It may be worn as a neck warmer or balaclava/mask.

(3) The ACH is worn with the chinstrap fastened. Soldier's last name will be printed in block letters left of center (off set of NOD mount) on the camouflage band in front. The camouflage band will be secured to the helmet using 550 cords on each side of helmet with a half hitch. The camouflage band will also have two, 1 inch by 3/8-inch pieces of

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fluorescent tape (cat-eyes) sewn centered on the back 1 and ½ inches apart. Sew-on rank (CPL and above) will be displayed on the front center of the camouflage cover. Sew-on rank is not required when the night vision device mounting plate is permanently attached to the front of the helmet. Items of personal information (battle roster number) will be displayed on the camouflage band as per unit SOP guidance. Commanders may prescribe additions to this uniform as mission or training dictates (i.e., protective mask, weapons, red-cross brassard, etc.).

(4) At the discretion of the unit commander, other items can be prescribed as part of the MOLLE, (butt pack, compass, additional ammo pouches, bayonet, etc) as long as uniformity exists for all Soldiers.

(5) The unit commander will determine when skin camouflage is worn. For example, skin camouflage does not need to be worn during weapons qualification if the only purpose of being in the field is for qualification and return to garrison. Do not wear skin camouflage when temperatures are below 32 degrees Fahrenheit. Camouflage will not be worn with the beret, and must be removed prior to visiting off post facilities. Soldiers may go to the Shoppette at Fort Richardson and Fort Wainwright with camouflage, but will be required to wear their Ballistic Helmet. No weapons of any kind will be allowed in the Shoppette.

(6) Soldiers travelling, or training (including airborne operations) during the winter months (15 October through 15 April) will have survival equipment consisting of at least: sleeping bag, GEN II or GEN III wet weather and cold weather parka and trousers, gloves and mittens, polypropylene, and cold weather boots.

(7) Hydration systems (ACU in color), are authorized only in the following situations: In a field environment, in high heat areas, or on work details. Soldiers will not carry hydration systems on a garrison environment unless the commander has authorized it for in the situations described above. Soldiers will not let the drinking tube hang from their mouth when the device is not in use.

(8) For all training and training support in the field, Soldiers will wear Advanced Combat Helmet (ACH)(MITCH) , Interceptor Body Armor (IBA)(OTV), and/or the MOLLE Fighting Load Carrier (FLC) with the MOLLE sustainment pouches attached.

(9) The balaclava, watch cap, Polartec fleece cap and neck gaiter, are the only authorized cold weather items for wear beneath the ballistic helmet or ACH under field conditions. The balaclava, watch cap, or Polartec fleece cap may be worn in the TOC, motor pool or on the flight line.

(10) Unit commanders may authorize the wear of a dust mask/scarf while in vehicles moving where dust conditions exist. They will not be worn around the neck to attached to the uniform when the Soldier is dismounted from the vehicle.

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(11) The ACU patrol cap will not be worn as normal headgear in garrison. The ACU patrol cap can be worn with the ACU in a field environment only when the temperature is above 32 degrees Fahrenheit. When the temperature falls below 32 degrees Fahrenheit, the balaclava, or Polartec fleece cap will be worn in its place. Examples of authorized ACU patrol cap wear are EIB/EFMB sites, Tactical Operations Center (TOC), motor pool, field recovery operations, and After Action Reviews (AARs). The only item authorized to be affixed on the ACU patrol cap is the rank in the front and name tag on the back with Velcro.

j. Off-Duty Appearance and Wear of Uniforms off the Installation

(1) In general the professional atmosphere and high standards of appearance maintained by uniformed military personnel in USARAK should carry over into the selection of civilian attire. Wear of appropriate attire avoids public embarrassment and promotes a sense of community. It also assists in the orderly accomplishment of the installation's mission and fosters loyalty, discipline, and morale of troops.

(2) Articles of civilian apparel which include, but are not limited to T-shirts to hats which depict drugs or drug paraphernalia, obscene, slanderous or vulgar words are not authorized for wear either on or off the installation. Drawings on clothing that make negative or derogatory comments concerning the United States government are also not authorized. Wearing articles of civilian apparel in a fashion as to expose articles of undergarments is also not authorized. Wearing of earrings (on/off duty) by male Soldiers is also not authorized as per AR 670-1, Chapter 1, Paragraph 1-14, 'Wear of Jewelry'.

(3) Wear of the ACU in all on-post facilities (theatres, post exchanges, and service clubs) is authorized at all times as long as the uniform presents a neat, military appearance. Consuming alcohol while in uniform at on-post service clubs is authorized after duty hours only (1700 hours), and Soldiers should use 2000 hours as the NLT time when in ACU's.

(4) The ACU is authorized for wear off the installation between 0500 and 1900 on normal duty days or when official duty is required (staff duty officer, staff duty noncommissioned officer, Unit Courtesy Patrols, etc.) with the following stipulations:

(a) Ensure that the uniform is complete, clean, neat and presentable.

(b) Personnel returning from field operations/maneuvers travel directly home. You may only stop for essential items (bread, milk, gas, emergency auto repair items). Any uniform item worn during field or other activities presenting a soiled appearance will not be worn to the mall, shopping or other place of business except to get essential items before individual recovery.

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(c) The ACU will not be worn in off-post bars or clubs. Exercise good judgment and do not wear ACUs in establishments with “coat and tie” dress requirements.

(d) The authorized uniforms while travelling are prescribed in the Department of Defense and Army directives. All personnel are reminded of the responsibility to maintain a high standard of dress and appearance. When in uniform you represent not only the United States Army, but also USARAK. The ACU may be worn while on official travel on commercial aircraft.

(e) Soldiers are authorized to wear TA-50 with civilian clothes. Examples include GORE-TEX® parka and Trousers, balaclava, arctic mittens, trigger finger mittens, Polartec fleece, wet weather parka and trousers, polypropylene, VB boots). This authorization is intended for newly assigned Soldiers in USARAK with limited winter clothing, and not for off-duty winter activities (i.e. snowboarding, skiing).

6. Military Equipment

a. **Storing and Transporting Common Table of Allowances (CTA) 50-900 Equipment -CTA-50.** Soldiers will not store any item of CTA-50 in a privately owned vehicle (POV) for extended periods of time. When transporting CTA-50 in a POV place it in the trunk or otherwise hidden from view when not in positive control.

b. **Transporting Sensitive Items.** Soldiers are not authorized to store or transport weapons, night vision devices, radios, or any other sensitive items in POVs.

7. Soldier Readiness and Training Issues

a. **Soldier Readiness.** All Soldiers are expected to be ready to deploy with little advance notice.

To meet this demand, all Soldiers must keep the following items current at all times:

(1) Your Common Access Card (CAC) must be correct and serviceable at all times. Report lost or damaged CAC cards to your chain of command.

(2) Identification tags must be correct and worn at all times while in uniform. Exception is during physical training. Allergy warning tags and Army values tags are the only items authorized for wear on the identification tag chains.

(3) Update emergency data records as soon as a change occurs. The most common causes of change are marriage, divorce, and birth of children, relocation of family members, and changes in beneficiaries or their addresses. Report all changes to your personnel and administration center immediately.

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(4) Wills and powers of attorney should be kept current and correct. If you want to create or change a will or power of attorney, contact the legal assistance office at your post.

(5) AR 215-1, paragraph 2-5c establishes the requirement for family readiness groups. Ensure your family members are aware of your unit's family readiness group. These groups provide vital support and services to family members when Soldiers are deployed.

(6) Dental readiness is your responsibility. Soldiers are required to have annual dental checks to stay deployable. Any dental condition likely to cause a dental emergency (Category 3 and 4) must be treated to make the Soldier deployable. For more information contact your chain of command.

b. **Physical Fitness.** Physical readiness is critical to the successful accomplishment of USARAK's mission. It is as important as proficiency in military skills, tactical and technical training, and material readiness. Every Soldier assigned to USARAK must be fit to fight. Consequently, every Soldier will strive to do physical training a minimum of five times per week. The USARAK standard is to run four miles in 36 minutes. IAW USARAK Regulation 350-1, unit level sports will not be conducted during the hours of 0630-0745. Soldiers will not smoke in unit areas during PT hours. Only Soldiers at the ranks of Sergeant Major and Lieutenant Colonel and above are authorized to conduct physical training on their own. All other Soldiers will conduct physical training as part of a unit including Soldiers with profiles IAW Soldiers profile.

c. **Weight Control Program.** USARAK runs an active weight control program (Army Regulation 600-9). Soldiers are weighed in summer PT uniform (without shoes) while in-processing and evaluated by their commander each time they take the APFT or at least once every six months. Soldiers who exceed their maximum screening weight or appear overweight will have their body fat calculated. Soldiers who exceed their maximum percentage of body fat allowance are placed on the weight control program. The weight control program consists of the following elements:

- (1) Participation in the program for a minimum of 30 days.
- (2) Suspension of favorable personnel actions (FLAG).
- (3) Dietary counseling.
- (4) Health education session/medical evaluation.
- (5) Participation in an aerobic activity a minimum of three times per week.

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(6) Any Soldier failing to make satisfactory progress after six months of enrollment will be processed for separation or given a bar to reenlistment IAW AR 600-9, AR 635-200, and AR 601-280.

d. **Leaves and Passes.** USARAK units must be capable of responding swiftly to meet contingencies ranging from war to civil disturbance to natural disaster. When you are on pass or leave, it is your responsibility to make sure that your unit knows where you are and when you will return.

(1) Soldiers are encouraged by commanders to take periodic short leaves or leave during the unit's scheduled block leave, rather than save up a large number of days that they may not be able to use all at one time. Leaves are requested in advance according to your unit standing operating procedure and are approved by commanders using DA Form 31 (Request and Authority for Leave). When you submit a request for leave, you are telling the commander that.

(a) You have sufficient days accrued or are asking for advanced leave.

(b) You have enough money to cover your cost of leave and travel.

(c) You will return on time. (If traveling by POV, allow enough time to travel in a safe manner).

(d) You know how to ask for an extension of leave if necessary.

(e) You can be contacted at the leave address stated on your DA Form 31 in the event of a recall at any time.

(f) You will carry your approved DA Form 31 and military identification card (CAC) with you at all times while on leave. Soldiers should also maintain their ID tags with them on leave.

(g) You are expected to sign back into your unit prior to 2400 hours on the last day of your approved leave. Refer to your unit's policy for specific sign in/out guidance. Failure to return by 2400 hours on the designated last day of leave could result in you being absent without leave. The unit telephone number(s) contained on the DA Form 31 will be used to contact your unit if you cannot return by the prescribed time.

(h) The Soldier's chain of command must approve in advance any leave (both ordinary and emergency).

(i) For an emergency telephone number for emergency situations, contact your unit staff duty or chain of command, or you may call the USARAK Command Center in an emergency situation at (907) 384-6666.

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(2) Being placed in a pass status is not a Soldier's right. Passes are a privilege for deserving Soldiers as determined by commanders.

e. **Pawning and Selling Organizational Clothing and Individual Equipment.** Soldiers are prohibited, regardless of location, to pawn, sell, or assist in the pawning or selling of organizational clothing and individual equipment or any other military property.

f. **Private Use of Government Equipment and Vehicles.** The private personal use of government equipment and vehicles is prohibited. This includes but is not limited to using a unit motor pool and military tools to make personal car repairs or using a government vehicle for personal trips to the Post Exchange, commissary, shoppette, mini-malls, etc.

8. Military Courtesy

a. Courtesy is respect for and consideration of others. In the Army the various forms of courtesy have become customs and traditions. It is important to render these courtesies correctly.

b. The exchange of a salute is a visible sign of good discipline and mutual respect. Saluting is an outward sign of unit pride and esprit de corps. Salutes in USARAK should be the sharpest in the United States Army. Each salute should be rendered with a greeting and response. The USARAK greeting is, "Arctic Warrior, Sir or Ma'am!" The response from the officer will be, "Arctic Tough!" Regimental greetings are also authorized.

(1) Be alert especially for general officers and other senior officers' vehicles, which are identified with plates depicting their rank attached to the front of the vehicle. Proper military courtesy requires that you render a salute to these officers as they pass.

(2) When a 1SG, SGM, or CSM enters a facility, Soldiers will call "at ease".

c. The following rules apply in most situations you are likely to face:

(1) Unit headquarters, orderly rooms, supply rooms, dayrooms, and squad rooms. The first person to sight an officer who is higher in rank than the officer present in the room should call "Attention." The senior Soldier present in the area should then report to the visiting officer (example: SGT Jones, NCOIC of the motor pool, reports). In smaller rooms, containing one or two enlisted Soldiers, the Soldier(s) should rise and stand at the position of attention when an officer enters the room.

(2) Offices, shops, hangars, and medical treatment facilities. When an officer enters, personnel who are working do not come to attention unless the officer speaks to them.

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(3) Dining facilities. The first person sighting a senior officer entering the dining facility should call "At ease!" so that their presence is known and necessary action can be taken. The Soldiers should fall silent but continue to work or eat. The senior dining facility OIC or NCOIC should report to the officer.

(4) During conversations. All Soldiers, officer or enlisted, will come to the position of attention facing a senior officer when spoken to in an official capacity. Normally the senior officer will direct "At ease" or "Carry on" if the situation merits. When an enlisted Soldier is speaking to a noncommissioned officer, the Soldier will stand at "Parade Rest" unless otherwise directed by the NCO. A subordinate should stand when spoken to by someone senior in rank, unless the superior directs otherwise. When walking with a senior Soldier, the junior officer or enlisted Soldier will walk to the senior's left side.

(5) In formation. When an officer approaches Soldiers in a formation, the person in charge calls, "Attention!" and renders a salute for the entire group. When an officer senior in rank approaches a group of individuals not in formation, the first person sighting the officer calls, "Group, Attention!" and renders a salute with the appropriate greeting. Soldiers working as part of the detail or participating in some other group activity such as athletics do not salute. The person in charge, if not actively engaged, salutes for the entire detail or a group of Soldiers.

(6) Cell phone etiquette. All cell phone usage in uniform will be done from a stationary position. Walking and talking on a cell phone is prohibited, to include the usage of ear attachments (Bluetooth headsets). Use of personal cell phones while in the DFAC should be kept to minimum or as a necessity only (MP, Staff Duty, CAO). Use of personal cell phones while in the gym is also limited to specific locations inside the gym. Guidance is posted in gyms. When you have to talk on your cell in these facilities you need to maintain military professionalism and respect the individuals around you.

(7) Smoking while walking in an Army uniform presents an unprofessional image and is prohibited. Smoking is also prohibited within 50 feet from any Government building entrance. Smoking should be done in designated smoking areas only. Chewing tobacco or dipping in public is authorized with some restrictions. Spitting on the sidewalks or carrying a spit bottle/can with you is prohibited.

(8) Salutes will be exchanged during field training.

(9) All Soldiers, officer and enlisted, will render the necessary salute unless the act would be impractical (i.e., arms full of packages), and then the verbal greeting will be rendered.

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(10) The U.S. flag as distinguished from "Colors" is not saluted except during the ceremonies of raising and lowering the flag and when it is passing in a parade. The U.S. Flag trimmed on three sides with golden yellow fringe is a Color and is saluted as appropriate. Do not salute the U.S. Flag on the flagpole except during retreat and reveille.

d. The Retreat ceremony is another military tradition. It symbolizes the respect we as citizens and Soldiers give to our flag and our country. This meaningful tradition is celebrated in two distinct parts: the bugle call "Retreat" followed by the bugle call "To the Colors" or, if a band is available, the National Anthem.

(1) When outside, in uniform, (not in formation) and you hear "Retreat," you should face toward the Colors, if visible. If the Colors are not visible, face towards the U.S. Flag on the flagpole, and assume the position of "Attention." During retreat ceremonies all vehicles in the area will stop. Military occupants will dismount the vehicle and render the proper courtesy. When required, the senior Soldier should bring the formation to attention and salute. If you are in civilian attire and hear "To the Colors" or the National Anthem you are expected to place your right hand over heart, and remove all headgear.

(2) During an inside ceremony (not in formation), military personnel will stand at "Attention" and will not "Present Arms."

9. Soldier Conduct

a. **Soldier Conduct.** You are sworn to uphold the Constitution and you serve the American people. They have a right to expect that you will carry out your duties and conduct yourself properly on and off duty. There are civil laws that pertain to all citizens, Soldiers included. You must, of course, obey these laws.

b. **Traffic Regulations/Traffic Violations.** You must possess a valid state driver's license to operate a privately owned vehicle (POV) on post and off-post (a military operator's identification card is not a valid license for operating a POV). Some states, including Alaska, require a special license or modifications to a motor vehicle license in order to operate a motorcycle. Check with Alaska Department of Motor Vehicles (DMV) at <https://www.doa.alaska.gov/dmv/> or call (907) 269-5551.

(1) Vehicle registration. To operate a motor vehicle on post you are required to have a current vehicle registration, a valid driver's license, and minimum vehicle insurance IAW Alaska State Law are required for registration.

(2) Speed limits. Unless otherwise posted, the speed limit on USARAK roads is 25 MPH. Speed limits in housing areas and school zones is 15 MPH and speed limits on approved running route roads is 15 MPH during PT hours. The speed limit when

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passing troop formations is 10 MPH. Speed limits are strictly enforced by the Military Police.

(3) Playing of loud music that can be heard outside a POV at a distance of 50 feet on USARAK Installations is prohibited and is strictly enforced by the Military Police. Failure to comply may result in citations and suspension of installation driving privileges.

(4) Wear all required restraining devices (lap belts and shoulder belts when so equipped) when riding in any vehicle, on or off duty, on or off post. Failure to do so is a violation of U.S. ARMY policy and state law and may result in suspension of installation driving privileges and may result in a traffic citation and prosecution.

(5) Cell Phones. Using cell phones while operating a POV on any USARAK installation is prohibited. Soldiers are authorized to use hands-free devices (Bluetooth headsets) while operating a POV.

c. **Absent Without Leave.** Absence without leave is a serious military offense. If you absent yourself or remain absent from your unit, organization, you may be punished under the UCMJ, Article 86, absence without leave. If you have a personal problem, which requires your absence from duty, seek the advice and assistance of your chain of command.

d. **Single Enlisted Soldier Quarters Visitation Policy.** All Soldiers that reside in the barracks will follow all policies. Commanders are responsible for good order and discipline in the barracks while still maintaining a high quality of life for those Soldiers living in our barracks.

e. **Personal Weapons Registration and Prohibited Items.** All Soldiers and family members are required to comply with the USARAK Regulation 190-1 which governs the use, transport, and storage of firearms. All Privately Owned Weapons (POW) that are brought onto or stored on a USARAK "post" as defined in USARAK Regulation 190-1, must be registered with the Provost Marshal Office (PMO) or at the main gates. Refer to USARAK Policy Letter 0-18 for restrictions on concealed POWs.

f. **Drugs.** It is a violation of both the Uniform Code of Military Justice (UCMJ) and Alaska state law to knowingly possess, use, and, or distribute a controlled substance.

(1) Under AR 635-200 and the UCMJ, Soldiers who wrongfully use controlled substances will be processed for separation and also may be charged under the Uniform Code of Military Justice.

(2) USARAK runs an active drug and alcohol abuse program and Soldiers can expect urinalysis testing, unannounced, at least twice a year.

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(3) Soldiers who use their vehicles for illegal purposes (for example to transport controlled substances) are potential high-risk drivers. Commanders should consider recommending suspension or revocation of installation driving privileges to the Garrison Commander in such circumstances.

g. **Motor Vehicle Laws.** It is a violation of Alaska state law, and USARAK regulations to operate a motor vehicle with a blood alcohol content (BAC) of .08 or higher.

(1) Open Container Laws. USARAK personnel will not transport or consume alcoholic beverages in the passenger area of a motor vehicle. In accordance with Alaska law, this prohibition applies to the driver and the passengers of a motor vehicle. Personnel will not, consume, or transport open alcoholic containers. An opened alcoholic beverage is defined as a container of alcoholic beverages, in which the seal has been broken. The area of the trunk shall not be considered part of the passenger area. Alcoholic beverages may be transported in the passenger compartment of a motor vehicle in the manufacturer's unopened original container.

(2) Soldiers should be aware that current insurance rates could increase significantly when arrested and convicted of driving while impaired/intoxicated.

h. **Hazing, Abuse, and Unprofessional Activities.** Adherence to the professional Army ethic and its supporting individual values create an environment conducive to personal and professional growth. Any activity that subjects a Soldier to degradation or results in Soldier abuse will not be tolerated. Examples of unacceptable activities include the slapping or pounding of any award, decoration, or badge, and events such as "blood wings" or "blood stripe" ceremonies, "cherry" jumper initiations, improperly conducted prop blasts, and hazing of any type. Regardless of the intent behind such activities, they are ultimately destructive to unit cohesion and contrary to good order and discipline.

10. Safety

a. **Safety.** One of the most critical things a Soldier can do is to ensure everything they do is done safely; every Soldier in USARAK is a "safety officer/NCO". Safety is an individual as well as leader responsibility. Everyone, from the USARAK Commander down, must take an active role in the identification and prevention of accidents. Nothing

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we do in training is worth the life or limb of our Soldiers. This section addresses some of the policies and measures you may take to help protect the force. If you need information, have suggestions, or wish to report a safety violation, contact the Installation Safety Office at 384-2041/2132 at Fort Richardson or 353-7412/7078 at Fort Wainwright or visit the website at:

<https://portal.usarpac.army.mil/usarak/staff/SafetyOffice/default.aspx>.

b. **Risk Management.** The OPTEMPO and the daily training of Soldiers assigned to USARAK bring with it inherent hazards. Soldiers must practice risk management during their daily activities in order to protect our force. Risk Management is a five-step process that is used to identify hazards and take measures to lessen the risk to Soldiers. **<https://portal.usarpac.army.mil/usarak/staff/SafetyOffice/default.aspx>**.

c. **Privately Own Vehicle (POV) Safety.** POV accidents are the number one cause of fatalities Army-wide. Alarming numbers of Soldiers are killed and injured every year here and at every installation across the Army. Everyone, from the individual Soldier to Commanders, must take aggressive measures to reduce the number of POV fatalities. Remember, safety doesn't end when you take the uniform off.

(1) The primary causes of accidents are:

(a) Drinking and driving.

(b) Falling asleep at the wheel.

(c) Speed to the point of losing control of the vehicle.

(2) All Soldiers will do the POV risk assessment TRiPS prior to going on leave, pass, TDY, or PCS. This can be accessed through the USARAK Safety web site at **<https://portal.usarpac.army.mil/usarak/staff/SafetyOffice/default.aspx>** or the Army Combat Readiness Center web site at **<https://crc.army.mil/home/>**.

(3) Use common sense when operating a privately owned vehicle. Ensure the vehicle is in good condition prior to operation. Leaders will conduct an inspection of vehicles monthly or prior to the start of a long weekend. Deficiencies will be corrected prior to operating the vehicle. A checklist can be found at:

<https://portal.usarpac.army.mil/usarak/staff/SafetyOffice/default.aspx>.

d. **Motorcycle Safety.**

(1) Motorcycle accidents, including ATVs, generally result in serious injuries. Motorcycles, unlike automobiles, offer no protection against injury. Avoiding the accident is the only way to prevent the injury. Motorcycle riders must drive defensively. To do so requires proper mental and physical skills.

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(2) All motorcyclists must successfully complete a Motorcycle Safety Foundation Approved course prior to operating a motorcycle on the installation. These courses are scheduled throughout the spring and summer and are free of charge. For further information on the class, call 384-2382 at Fort Richardson and 353-7078 at Fort Wainwright.

(3) Safety requires that all persons who operate or ride motorcycles on the installation must wear:

(a) clear goggles or a face shield attached to the helmet (windshields and fairings do not meet this requirement)

(b) full fingered gloves

(c) reflective vest

(d) long-sleeved shirts or jackets with an area of high visibility (silver, yellow, orange, white) material visible from the front and rear during operation of the motorcycle during the hours of sunrise to sunset (this material must be reflective for operating the motorcycle between the hours of sunset and sunrise), long trousers (sleeves and trousers must not be rolled up), and over-the-ankle shoes are required.

(e) properly fastened (under the chin) motorcycle helmet that at least meet the DOT/SNELL standards

(4) To maintain peak performance, a trained rider must practice skills, or they will not be there when you need them. Additionally, installation policy requires that motorcycles operate with the headlights on at all times and the motorcycle must have two rear view mirrors, one on each side

e. **Tactical Vehicles.** Privately Owned Vehicles (POVs) will not be used during tactical operations to include Drop Zones, EIB, and EFMB. Tactical vehicles and military transportation will be the means of ground movement in the field environment. Always adhere to "Light Lines." Other extra precautions must be taken when operating in or around tactical vehicles. Only military licensed drivers are authorized to operate these vehicles. Drivers will not use cell phones (or headsets) when operating tactical vehicles. Vehicle operators must ensure they follow all technical standards for the safe operation of the vehicle. When manning the hatches of a Stryker vehicle all crew members will wear head protection (ACH, CVC or MITCH), eye protection, and will maintain 'Name Tag Defilade' posture.

(1) Do not operate a military vehicle if not properly dispatched. All operators must have a current and otherwise valid permit (OF 346) covering the vehicle being operated. Do not dispatch or allow dispatching of any vehicle unless both dispatch and

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driver's permit are proper and cover the vehicle being dispatched. Given the nature of our environment in Alaska and long periods of darkness drivers of military vehicles need to make sure that the vehicle is clean at all times to include headlights and windshields.

(2) Vehicle ground guides are required when:

(a) Tactical Vehicles are moving in or around unit Motor Pools.

(b) Tactical Vehicles enter congested, confined, or bivouac areas.

(c) Before a wheeled or track vehicle is moved in an assembly or bivouac area.

(d) During movement within or through an assembly area. Tracked and Stryker vehicles require two ground guides, front and rear. Guides must be able to see each other, be visible to the driver, and be located 10 meters in front and off to the side of the driver, not in the vehicle's path. If the driver loses sight of the ground guide, they will stop the vehicle until line of sight is regained.

(e) When traveling cross-country, during periods of reduced visibility (extreme ground fog, snowstorms, dust/sand storms, etc.).

(3) Passenger conduct –always maintain 3 points of contact.

(a) All personnel in the vehicle will wear seat belts and head protection (ACH, CVC or Mitch).

(b) Troop straps will be utilized by personnel riding in the back of authorized troop carriers.

(c) No one will ride on top of vehicles. Crew will rehearse roll over drills.

(d) Soldiers will wear eye protection/Goggles in vehicles without windshields.

(e) Operators will strictly adhere to speed limits for type of vehicle.

(f) No tactical vehicle will travel faster on the installation than 35 MPH on hard surface roads, 30 MPH on dirt roads and 10 MPH when passing troops in formation.

(g) All firebreaks and trails; reasonable/prudent NTE 20 MPH.

(h) Under NVGs NTE 15 MPH.

(i) The TC will be the ranking individual – NO EXCEPTIONS.

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(j) The driver and the TC are responsible for the safety of the personnel riding on their vehicle. Drivers and TCs must refuse to move the vehicle if anyone is in an unsafe position or if the vehicle has too many passengers.

(k) Passengers, who are not crewmembers and carried in the cab of the vehicle, are limited to available seat belt positions.

(l) All personnel will wear head protection (ACH, MITCH CVC, or flight helmets as appropriate) while operating or riding as a passenger in Army tactical vehicles in a field training area.

f. **Running and Foot Marches on Roadways.** Soldiers conducting foot marches during hours of limited visibility must be aware of danger and exercise caution. Preventive measures must be taken to ensure the safety of everyone involved in the event. For Fort Richardson, refer to FRA Running Route Policy and for Fort Wainwright, refer to FWA Authorized Physical Training Running Routes policy which lists the measures that must take place when Soldiers are running or marching on roadways on Fort Richardson or Fort Wainwright. Both FRA / FWA have their running route maps posted on their web sites.

(1) A formation is an assembled group of military personnel under the supervision of a leader and in two or more squad columns. Units conducting individual foot marches in a single file are not defined as formations.

(2) When marching or conducting PT, commanders will maximize use of off-road areas, tank trails, firebreaks.

(3) Any four or more lane road and roads where the speed exceeds 35 MPH are off limits to formations.

(4) Individual runners, foot marchers and walkers will use off-road areas such as sidewalks, firebreaks, unimproved roads, and road shoulders. Individual runners and marchers will not walk on the hard surface of roads except to cross at right angles only as necessary.

(5) Formations will proceed with traffic.

(6) Units conducting PT on roads without static road guards will have the four corners of the formation marked by wearing reflective vests and utilize front and rear road guards wearing reflective belts/vests. Flashlights must be used by road guards and any group of three or more personnel designated by the leaders during periods of limited visibility. Road guards must be positioned far enough to the front and rear of the formation to influence traffic appropriately.

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(7) Soldiers will not wear headphones while running, foot marching, or riding bicycles in or out of uniform (per AR 385-10, The Army Safety Program, dated 23 August 2007), with the exception to guidance for, Patron Dress for Physical Fitness Facilities, which outlines authorized headphone usage in USARAK gyms.

(8) No group above squad level will run in the housing area. All runners will utilize the sidewalk, if available. Cadence calling is not allowed in the housing areas.

(9) Leaders and supervisors will conduct a briefing of these guidelines prior to runs and foot marches and ensure compliance is followed throughout the duration of the event.

(10) Foot Marches will not begin before 0630 unless approved by the Battalion commander.

(11) There are two uniform options when conducting foot marches:

(a) Full tactical uniform with Reflective safety belt or vest.

(b) Appropriate IPFU with boots and rucksack with Reflective safety belt or vest.

(c) Reflective safety belt will be worn horizontally around the rucksack.

g. **Temperature Zone Criteria and PT Cold Weather Training** Leaders are the first line of defense against cold weather injuries (CWIs). It is every leader's responsibility to thoroughly analyze the associated risks, and exercise sound judgment during the conduct of cold weather physical training (PT). Leaders are expected to maintain an aggressive PT program, but not at the expense of unnecessary CWIs. It is imperative that leaders train and educate Soldiers to train and operate in the cold without injury. Direct supervision is a key element to ensure that Soldiers possess and properly utilize the correct clothing and equipment for all training activities.

(1) During the winter months (October through April), all major subordinate commands (brigades, tenant units and separate commands) can dial 384-3034 at Fort Richardson or 353-7121 at Fort Wainwright to determine the temperature prior to the start of PT. Temperature variations between 10 and 20 degrees are possible, depending on the time of day and training location. Information listed in Appendix B (CG Policy Statement #0-14) will assist the commander in conducting a risk assessment prior to conducting unit physical fitness training.

h. **Cold Weather Injuries** Soldiers must be aware of the dangers posed by cold weather and the injuries that may result. Listed below are some of the symptoms and first aid for cold weather injuries.

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(1) Standards of Cold Weather Injury.

(a) A tingling sensation, aches, or cramps.

(b) White and wrinkled soles of the feet. Walking and standing are extremely painful.

(c) Waxy and pale or red skin. This is a symptom of more severe cold weather injury.

(d) A scratchy feeling when eyelids close. This can be an early symptom of snow blindness

(2) Basic First Aid. Personnel will seek medical treatment as soon as possible and will follow the appropriate instructions in (a) through (g) below.

(a) Frostbitten Face. Cover the affected area with your bare hands until color returns to the face.

(b) Frostbitten Feet. Remove the Soldier boots and place the exposed feet under the clothing and against the body of another person.

(c) Frostbitten Hands. Open the casualty's outer garments and place his or her hands under the armpits. Close the outer garments to prevent further exposure.

(d) Protection from the Cold. Remove the casualty to the most sheltered area and cover him or her with a blanket. Be sure the blanket is over and under the casualty.

(e) Snow Blindness. Cover the person's eyes with a dark cloth, shutting out all light.

(f) Superficial Frostbite. Rub the affected area with bare hands.

(g) Do not immerse affected areas in hot water or rub snow on affected areas.

(3) Remember the acronym COLD:

C Clean – wear clean clothing

O Overdress – don't overdress causing overheating

L Layer – wear clothing in layers

D Dry – wear dry clothing

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i. **Lawn Equipment Safety.** Soldiers often sustain injuries due to unsafe operation of lawn equipment. Lack of safety equipment and unfamiliarity with the equipment is a major cause of these injuries. The following is a list of preventative measures that must be taken to reduce the risk of injuries.

- (1) Read instruction manuals, especially the section on safety.
- (2) Keep your lawn equipment in good working order.
- (3) Never cut grass with the ground damp or in the rain.
- (4) Always wear protective gear such as goggles, earplugs, and long pants.
- (5) Never operate lawn equipment if you have been consuming alcohol or taking prescription medications that might inhibit your reaction.

j. **Bicycle Safety.** Soldiers and family members often sustain injuries due to unsafe operation of bicycles. Lack of safety equipment and obeying traffic laws are the major causes of these injuries. The following is a list of the preventative measures that must be taken to reduce the risk of injuries.

- (1) Always wear an approved bicycle helmet while riding on the Installation. An approved helmet is defined as one that meets or exceeds the American National Standards Institute (ANSI) or Snell Memorial Foundation Standards for bicycle helmets.
- (2) When riding during the hours of darkness always wear an authorized reflective belt or vest and have and use an operable and visible headlight, side reflectors, and tail light.
- (3) Do not wear headphones while riding bicycles (per AR 385-10, The Army Safety Program, dated 23 August 2007) and per the above mentioned FRA and FWA policy letters.
- (4) Always ride with traffic and use the proper hand and arm signals.

k. **Survival Items for Alaska.** Each winter many Alaskans find themselves in situations for which they were not prepared. Many become stranded during winter storms, enjoying the outdoors and/or sudden changes in weather while traveling. These situations place them in a survival environment. Soldiers are authorized to carry and wear issued TA-50 while traveling throughout Alaska for protection against cold climate, but not for recreational use. Recommend carrying a survival rucksack with Gortex complete, V.B. boots, arctic mittens, and balaclava. The following is a list of additional recommended items all Soldiers, family members, and civilian employees should carry

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in their vehicles from September to the end of April. The Federal Emergency Management Agencies web site lists the following recommended items to carry when winter driving. (<http://www.fema.gov/>)

- (1) First aid kit with pocketknife;
- (2) Several blankets;
- (3) Sleeping bags;
- (4) Extra news papers for insulation;
- (5) Plastic bags (for sanitation);
- (6) Matches;
- (7) Extra set of mittens, socks, and wool cap;
- (8) Rain gear and extra clothes;
- (9) Small bag of sand for traction under wheels;
- (10) Small shovel and tools (pliers, wrench, screwdriver);
- (11) Booster cables;
- (12) Brightly colored cloth to use as a flag;

I. **Wildlife.** Alaska has an abundance of wildlife, including bears and moose. These animals are not pets and should be treated with respect and caution. Do not attempt to feed them. They are very dangerous and precautions should be taken to avoid contact with these animals.

(1) Avoid contact with a moose with calves. A mother moose will attack if she feels you are a threat to her calves. Signs of aggression include ears laid back, hair on top of neck raised, and licking their lips.

(2) Avoid contact with bears of any kind. Mother bears with cubs are extremely protective and dangerous. If you encounter a bear make your presence known, make noise and warn the bear of your presence. Walk with the wind at your back, if possible so your scent will warn the bear of your presence.

(3) If you see a bear, keep calm and stay away from it. Give the bear opportunity to avoid you, talk to the bear in a normal voice and wave your arms. If the bear charges

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do not run, stand your ground. Try to present a big picture by raising your backpack or jacket up above your head. If in a group, stand closer together. Should a brown bear actually contact you, fall to the ground and play dead. Lie flat or curl up in a ball with your hands behind your neck. If a black bear attacks, fight back vigorously with any means available.

m. **Alaska Mudflats.** Glacier silt mudflats that are found on Fort Richardson, in Anchorage, Palmer, the Turnagain Arm and many other coastal areas in Alaska are deadly. At low tide the inlet is nearly void of water. The mudflats look serene and solid. But don't be fooled, the mudflats are extremely dangerous and act like quicksand. Safety tips that can save your life:

- (1) Stay off the mudflats; do not go out onto the mudflats.
- (2) Use the buddy system; don't let your buddy go on the mudflats.

11. Assistance Organizations

a. **Legal Assistance.** Soldiers and their dependents are eligible for free legal assistance regarding non-criminal civilian and military administrative matters (e.g., contracts, wills, insurance, leases, separation agreements, report of survey rebuttals, reprimand rebuttals, NCOER appeals, and powers of attorney) from the USARAK Legal Assistance Office located in Room A315, Bldg 600 at Fort Richardson; and Bldg 1562 at Fort Wainwright. All powers of attorney are done on a walk-in basis. Soldiers are eligible for assistance in military criminal matters from Trial Defense Services. The USARAK Field Office is located in Bldg 600, (384-0371) at Fort Richardson; and Bldg 1051, (353-6534) at Fort Wainwright.

b. **Inspector General Assistance.** All Soldiers, family members, and civilians have the right to present complaints, grievances, or requests for assistance to the Inspector General. The IG provides the Commanding General continuing assessments of unit readiness, discipline, morale, and operational effectiveness. The IG serves as an honest broker with assurance of appropriate confidentiality and as an impartial fact finder that ensures due process, protection of Soldier rights and as a source of knowledge of regulatory guidance for commanders and USARAK Soldiers.

(1) Before visiting the Inspector General, you should consider whether your chain of command can address your concerns more quickly and simply. You do not have to tell anyone why you want to visit the IG, but you must have permission from your chain of command to be absent from your place of duty if you chose to visit the IG during duty hours.

(2) The Inspector General Office at Fort Richardson is located in Bldg 658, (384-0323); at Fort Wainwright in Bldg 1045, (353-6204).

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c. **American Red Cross.** The American Red Cross is located in the People Center at Elmendorf Air Force Base. You may contact the Red Cross during office hours 0800-1600 on Monday – Friday at (907) 552-5253. After office hours you may contact the Red Cross at 1-877-272-7337. The Red Cross provides military personnel and their family members with:

- (1) Counseling and guidance on personal and family matters.
- (2) Communication/reports for emergency leave consideration between the Soldier and his/her family.
- (3) Emergency financial assistance for emergency needs.
- (4) Meeting immediate emergency needs as a result of a disaster.
- (5) Information on service-connected benefits.
- (6) Arranging for health care and safety courses.
- (7) Recruiting and training volunteer workers for specific activities in dental and hospital clinics, health, and safety programs. The health and safety telephone number is 277-1538.

d. **Financial Assistance.** If you need financial planning assistance, contact your Chain of Command. The Financial Readiness Program Manager is located in Bldg 600, Room A117, 384-7509 at FRA; Bldg 3401, Room 71, 353-7438 at FWA.

e. **Army Emergency Relief (AER).** After contacting your Chain of Command, you may apply for AER assistance in your unit PAC. You are required to bring a DA Form 1103 signed by your commander, your last LES, and documents showing emergency need (when applicable). AER is located in Bldg 600, Room A119, 384-7478 at FRA; and Room 107, Bldg 3401, 353-4237 at FWA. Commanders are authorized to approve up to \$1000 on the spot for Soldiers. Active duty Soldiers lacking the funds to meet their monthly obligations may request AER funds up to \$1000 by submitting a completed DA Form 1103 to their immediate Commander. Lack of funds could be for a myriad of complex reasons or as simple as overextending themselves the previous month. Whatever the reason, the Co/Btry/Trp Commander must be satisfied that the Soldier request is reasonable, justifiable, and needed. If Commander approves the Soldier request, under this category, they complete item 19 of DA Form 1103, and write in Commanders Referral next to the approved box.

f. **Government Sponsored Travel Cards.** Soldiers are responsible for maintaining their government sponsored travel card at all times. A government

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sponsored travel card can only be used while on official travel status. Government sponsored travel cards are not authorized for use during a PCS move.

g. **Off-Duty Employment.** You may desire to supplement your pay by working part-time off duty. This may normally be authorized as long as it does not interfere with your military duties, but you are required to obtain approval in accordance with (IAW). CG Policy Statement #0-08. Unscheduled military after-duty requirements have priority over off-duty employment.

h. **Consumer Credit Counseling Service of Alaska (CCCS).** CCCS may be contacted in Anchorage at (907) 279-6501; and (907) 451-8303 in Fairbanks. The statewide toll free number is 1-800-478-6501; e-mail address is www.cccsofak.com. CCCS provides the following services:

(1) Offers confidential and personal debt management plans to help pay existing debt and avoid future problems.

(2) Educational programs promote consumer awareness of money management and the wise use of credit.

i. **Tax Center.** From January to April, the USARAK Tax Center opens its doors to help Soldiers, family members, and retirees with their tax preparation to include form preparation and electronic filing. The USARAK Tax Center location will be published prior to tax season.

j. **Army Community Service/Family Assistance Centers.** ACS stands ready to provide information, assistance, and guidance on such varied subjects as financial planning, food stamps, emergency care, and baby-sitting. ACS also maintains a loan closet for newly arrived Soldiers and family members awaiting household goods. ACS is located in Bldg 600, phone: 384-1502 at Fort Richardson; and Bldg 3401, phone: 353-6267 at Fort Wainwright. The Family Assistance Centers are activated for deployable support and co-located with the ACS. The centers are intended to provide information, assistance and services to families of deployed Soldiers. When activated, the Family Assistance Center at FRA is located in Bldg 600, phone: 384-1517 and the Family Assistance Center at FWA is located in Bldg 3401, phone: 353-4458.

k. **Family Support, Child Custody, and Paternity.** AR 608-99 is a punitive regulation that requires Soldiers to provide financial support to their geographically separated dependents. The monetary amount is determined by a court order a valid separation agreement, or IAW AR 608-99. Soldiers who have questions concerning financial support can get legal advice in the legal assistance office. Commanders also have certain obligations when he or she receives of complaint of nonsupport. Commanders with questions concerning Soldiers financial support obligations should contact the Administrative Law section of the Staff Judge Advocate's Office.

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l. **Chaplain Assistance.** Your unit chaplain is always available to you for spiritual or family counseling. A duty chaplain is on call at all times. Unit chaplains also have access to the food locker, which contributes food to needy Soldiers and their families.

m. **Family Action Council.** The Family Action Council is an unofficial organization composed of family members from each major unit and separate command whose purpose is to identify and arbitrate problems between families and post agencies. The Family Action Council formalizes areas of concern in its monthly meeting and presents them to the post leadership.

n. **Military One Source.** Military OneSource Online is a DOD web-based service which provides information regarding parenting and childcare, personal and family readiness, education, retirement, caring for older adults, disability, financial issues, legal issues, work, international issues, managing people, health, emotional well-being, addiction, and every day issues. The URL is <http://www.militaryonesource.com/>, the user name is "military" and the password is "onesource."

o. **Army Substance Abuse Program.** The Alcohol and Drug Abuse Prevention and Control Program Office are located in Building 658 at Fort Richardson, phone 384-1416/17/18 and in Building 1064 at Fort Wainwright, phone 353-1375.

(1) The mission of this program is to affect a continuous vigilance targeting the reduction of alcohol and drug abuse in all populations within the Forts Richardson and Wainwright communities to promote combat readiness, safety, and quality of life. All services are provided free. An adjunct program, the Adolescent Substance Abuse Counseling Service is also available and specifically designed for teens, ages 12 to 18 years. Services provided by the Adolescent Substance Abuse Counseling Service and the Employee Assistance Program are confidential.

(2) Alcohol and drug abuse prevention and control programs include:

- (a) Education of Soldiers and community;
- (b) Military and civilian biochemical testing;
- (c) Evaluations
- (d) The Risk Reduction Program
- (e) The Employee Assistance Program
- (f) Community health programs (Fit to Win)

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(g) Annual awareness campaigns

(3) The Adolescent Substance Abuse Counseling Service is also provided. Prevention and treatment services can assist military dependent adolescents who are experiencing alcohol and drug problems or exhibiting high-risk behaviors.

p. **Education Center.** The mission of the Education Center is to provide USARAK the support of the Army Continuing Education System by building professionalism, encouraging self-improvement, and serving each individual at his/her academic level of need. The center at Fort Richardson (384-0970) is located in Bldg 7, Room 250. The Center at Fort Wainwright (353-7486) is located in Bldg 2110.

(1) **On-Post College Programs.** On-Post courses/programs are available for Associate, Baccalaureate, and Graduate degrees. Central Texas College, Embry-Riddle Aeronautical University, University of Alaska Anchorage, and Wayland Baptist University provide the undergraduate courses. Graduate programs are offered through University of Alaska Anchorage, Embry-Riddle Aeronautical University, and Wayland Baptist University. Central Texas College and University of Alaska Anchorage provide college level instruction in Certification Programs.

(2) **eArmyU.** The US Army has created one of the most innovative programs of higher education in the world – Army University Access Online (known as eArmyU). eArmyU provides access to quality education for enlisted Soldiers across the globe, helping them further their professional and personal goals and providing the Army with top preparation for its forces. eArmyU supports the goal of transforming the military into an Objective Force capable of responding to the diverse and complex demands of the 21st century. Soldiers interested in participating in eArmyU should see their 1SG.

(3) **Functional Academic Skills Training (FAST).** FAST is the primary on-duty education program for military personnel who have deficiencies in basic communication skills. Instruction is provided to assist service members in developing reading, writing, speaking, listening, and computing skills. This is also an excellent course to help raise GT scores. See your 1SG for more information.

(4) **English as a Second Language (ESL).** ESL is designed to help non-English speaking Soldiers and their spouses improve their English language proficiency skills.

(5) **Foreign Language Headstart Program (FLHP).** Foreign language and cultural training classes are provided to service members and spouses departing for overseas. Languages include Spanish, German, Korean, Russian, Japanese, Portuguese, and Arabic.

(6) **Continuing Education.** The USARAK Education Center cooperates with the Moral Support Activities, the Family Life Center, and Army Community Services by

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providing non-credit courses in response to expressed needs. Courses may be hobby oriented, skill oriented, or self-improvement type courses.

(7) MOS Improvement Programs. These programs are MOS related and are oriented toward improving job performance (i.e., Logistics, Supply, PLL, Typing, and Military Correspondence Courses).

(8) Learning Centers. Learning centers are operated in the Main Education Center. Each learning center is equipped with audiovisual machines with study materials for professional development. Videotape machines offer programmed instruction to help students prepare for the GED and CLEP testing. Reading Machines are available for individual rapid reading instruction.

12. Better Opportunities for Single Soldiers

Each company and battalion sized unit will have BOSS representatives on appointment orders. Per DA Circular 608-06-1 dated 7 October 2006; the Better Opportunities for Single Soldiers (BOSS) Program supports the overall quality of life for single and unaccompanied Soldiers. The BOSS Program supports the chain of command by identifying quality of life issues and concerns and recommending improvements. It encourages and assists single Soldiers in identifying and planning recreational and leisure activities. It provides an opportunity for single Soldiers to participate in and contribute to their respective communities. It is also intended to enhance command authority, prerogative, and responsibility in maintaining standards of conduct, good order and discipline. Although the BOSS Program is intended for single Soldiers, it can include single parents and unaccompanied Soldiers. Guests and all authorized Morale, Welfare, and Recreation patrons may participate in any BOSS Program event and should be encouraged to do so. For detailed information on the BOSS Program, refer to DA Circular 608-06-1. For information on the USARAK BOSS Program you can contact Soldier representatives at Fort Richardson at 384-9023 and at Fort Wainwright at 353-9452. For information on the USARAK Better Opportunities for Single Parents contact 384-1006.

13. Equal Opportunity and Sexual Harassment

a. USARAK and the U.S. Army provide equal opportunity for all Soldiers and family members, without regard to race, color, religion, gender, or national origin, and also provide an environment free of sexual harassment, unlawful discrimination and offensive behavior. This policy applies on and off post, during duty and non-duty hours, and to working, living, and recreational environments.

b. Each company and battalion sized unit has an NCO appointed as an Equal Opportunity Representative, and there is a full time school trained Equal Opportunity Advisor in each brigade and at USARAK Headquarters. You should know who your

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company/battery/troop EO Representative is. These EO specialists can answer questions, provide assistance and help to resolve complaints, and you are always welcome to visit them. In most cases, however, the chain of command, when made aware of a potential EO issue, will act quickly to resolve the situation.

c. Gangs and Extremist Groups. The purposes and activities of gangs and extremist organizations are inconsistent with the responsibilities of military service and the Army values. All Soldiers must reject participation in these groups. Joining these organizations is punishable by UCMJ. If a member of a gang or extremist group contacts you, or they try to recruit you, notify your chain of command immediately.

d. Fraternization. In order to maintain good order and discipline, and to enhance mission accomplishment, the Army has established rules for relationships between Soldiers of different ranks which can be found in AR 600-20. There are restrictions on business and social activities between senior and junior enlisted Soldiers. If you are unclear about any of these restrictions, ask your chain of command.

e. The USARAK Equal Opportunity Office is located at Fort Richardson in Room 229, Bldg 1, (384-0336); at Fort Wainwright in APT 3, Bldg 1049 (353-6204).

14. Environmental Issues

a. Protecting our environment is everyone's responsibility. Failure to do so can result in prosecution as a federal offense. All Soldiers must know what they can and cannot do.

b. Accidental spills of hazardous waste or hazardous materials may damage the environment, sometimes severely so. These materials include battery acid, oil-based paints, organic paint thinners and solvents, pesticides, and petroleum products, oils and lubricants.

c. When changing oil in your POV or tactical vehicle, be sure to collect all used oil and dispose of it properly either at a service station or at your local hazardous waste collection facility.

d. Always take immediate measures to contain a spill (depending on your level of hazardous material response training). Large spills of extremely flammable or otherwise hazardous materials normally require a higher level of response. Your first duty should be to report the spill and request assistance.

e. Spills of any type should be reported to the fire department first and then to the environmental division. Please call 911 at each installation or call the Fort Richardson fire department at 384-0774 or Fort Wainwright fire department at 353-7470.

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f. The Environmental Division of the Director of Public Works also distributes a guide for Soldiers and leaders called the Environmental Handbook. Please call 384-3295/2711 for a handbook.

15. Outdoor Recreation

a. Fort Richardson outdoor recreation center, 384-1475/76.

b. Fort Wainwright outdoor recreation center, 353-6349/50 or sports store (907) 353-7338.

c. At Fort Greely go to the Environmental Office at the hangar on Allen Army Airfield to obtain permission to hunt and fish on post. Contact them at 873-1416.

d. Elmendorf Air Force Base, 552-2023.

e. Seward Armed Forces Recreation Center, (907) 224-2654/659.

16. Arctic Family Time and Payday Activities

a. Soldier and Family well-being is an Army priority. To ensure balance between personal time and performance of military duties, the last duty day of the week is designated as USARAK Arctic Family Time; a time dedicated to Soldiers and Families. USARAK will also observe monthly Payday Activities.

b. USARAK Arctic Family Time. Key elements of USARAK's Arctic Family Time include:

(1) USARAK Arctic Family Time is observed on the last duty day of the week. All training, maintenance and administrative functions will end early to enable Soldiers' release from duty no later than 1500. If Friday is a designated training holiday, Arctic Family Time will not be observed for that week.

(2) Brigade Commanders identify and approve essential functions and missions for exclusion from USARAK Arctic Family Time. Examples include unit staff duty, designated guard duty, courts-martial and approved field training exercises. The Commanding General is the approval authority for other exceptions to this policy.

(3) Unit training schedules will reflect Arctic Family Time. When Arctic Family Time and Payday Activities fall on the same day, Payday Activities will have priority.

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c. USARAK Payday Activities. All USARAK units will observe payday activities on the last Friday following the end of month pay cycle. Dates will be identified by USARAK in the annual/quarterly training guidance and the Master Training Calendar. The same exception to policy conditions apply.

(1) Recommended morning activities on USARAK Payday include: unit physical fitness training/unit run; Army Service Uniform (ASU) and room inspections; award ceremonies (in conjunction with ASU uniform inspections); monthly counseling and administrative actions.

(2) Commanders will release Soldiers from nonessential duties for personal activities by 1200.

d. In order to provide more predictability to Soldiers and their Families, commanders will not schedule training or other activities during the weekend or holidays which can otherwise be accomplished during week days. Approval for weekend training is part of the QTB process. Any unforeseen circumstance which requires Soldiers to work outside normal duty hours requires my approval. United States Army Alaska (USARAK) Arctic Family Time and Payday Activities (CG Policy #0-15)

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17. Closing

This standards guide is meant to provide you with valuable information about Alaska, this command and some of the standards expected of all Soldiers assigned or attached to USARAK. However, it does not provide all the answers or regulatory guidelines for Soldiers and leaders. Follow published standards and command policy, and you will find your assignment and tour in Alaska a great place to soldier and live.

FOR THE COMMANDER:

OFFICIAL:

//Original Signed//
DAVID O. TURNBULL
CSM, USA
Command Sergeant Major

//Original Signed//
RAYMOND P. PALUMBO
Brigadier General, USA
Commanding

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1- Per USARAK Soldiers (Arctic Warriors)

1- Commander, United States Army Pacific Command, Attention: APIM-OIR
Fort Shafter, Hawaii 96858-5100

1- CSM USARPAC

1-Posted on USARAK portal at

(http://www.usarak.army.mil/publications/PDF_Pubs/USARAK_Pamphlets/Pamphlet%20600-2.pdf)

Appendix A References

Section I Related Publications

AR 20-1	Inspector General Activities and Procedures
AR 25-400-2	The Army Records Information Management System (ARIMS)
AR 27-3	The Army Legal Assistance Program
AR 190-5	Motor Vehicle Traffic Supervision
AR 210-50	Housing Management
AR 215-1	Morale, Welfare, and Recreation Activities and Nonappropriated Fund Instrumentalities
AR 385-10	The Army Safety Program
AR 600-8-10	Leaves and Passes
AR 600-9	The Army Weight Control Program
AR 600-20	The Army Command Policy
AR 600-25	Salutes, Honors, and Visits of Courtesy
AR 601-280	Army Retention Program
AR 608-1	Army Community Service Center
AR 608-47	Army Family Action Plan (ACAP) Program
AR 608-99	Family Support, Child Custody, and Paternity
AR 621-5	Army Continuing Education System
AR 635-200	Active Duty Enlisted Administrative Separations
AR 670-1	Wear and Appearance of Army Uniform and Insignia

AR 930-4	Army Emergency Relief
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AR 930-5	American National Red Cross Service Program
CTA 50-900	Clothing and Individual Equipment
DA Circular 608-06-1	Better Opportunities for Single Soldiers
DA Pamphlet 200-1	Environmental Protection and Enhancement
DA Pamphlet 350-20	Unit Equal Opportunity Training Guide
DA Pamphlet 600-85	Army Substance Abuse program Civilian Services
FM 21-20	Physical Fitness Training
FM 100-14	Risk Management
USARAK Circular 351-1	United States Army Alaska Schools, Class Schedules and Quota Allocations.
USARAK Pamphlet 385-4	Risk Management Guide for Cold Weather Operations
USARAK Regulation 190-1	Physical Security
USARAK Regulation 190-13	Enforcement of Hunting, Trapping, and Fishing on Army Lands in Alaska
USARAK Regulation 215-1	Installation Morale and Welfare Recreation Fund Unit Funds
USARAK Regulation 350-1	United States Army Alaska Training Directive
USARAK CG Policy #0-14	Cold Weather Physical Training Policy
USARAK CG Policy #0-08	Off-Duty Employment Policy
USARAK CG Policy #0-18	Concealed Weapons Policy
USARAK CG Policy #0-15	Arctic Family Time and Payday Activities

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Section II Referenced Forms

DA Form 31	Request and Authority for Leave
DA Form 1103	Application for Army Emergency Relief (AER) Financial Assistance
DA Form 2028	Recommended Changes to Publications and Blank Forms
OF Form 346	US Government Motor Vehicle Operator's Identification Card
USARAK Form 877-E	Weapons Registration Form